

Substance Abuse Prevention

Environmental Prevention Needs Assessment Workbook SFY2014



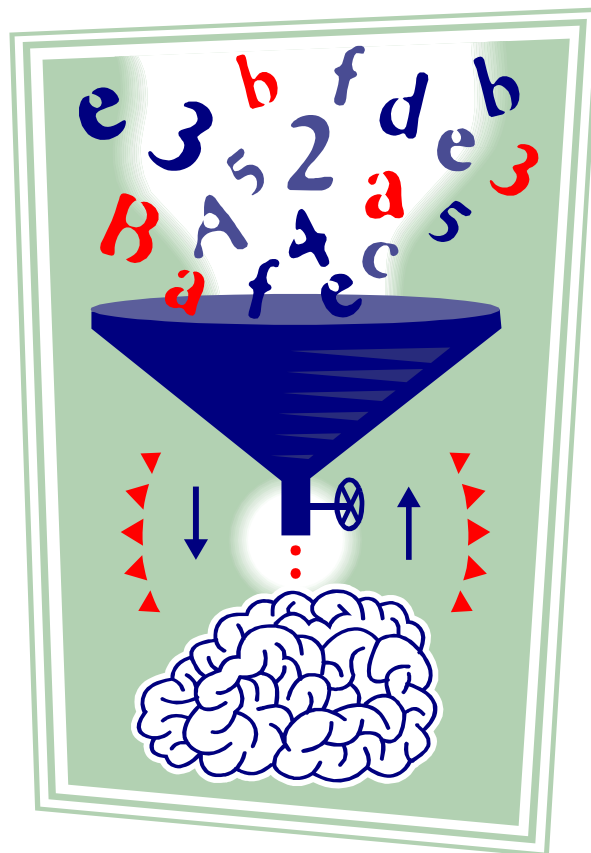
Part 3 Analysis & Recommendations FALLON COUNTY

Version 1
August 2013

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Problems



Task One:
Explore Consequence and Consumption Data in Your Community
in Order to Identify What Problems are of Greatest Concern

CONSEQUENCES – PART 3

Alcohol-related consequences are defined as the social, economic and health problems associated with binge drinking. This first section looks at the alcohol-related motor vehicle crash data and will help you understand the impact or consequence this has on your community. While it is recognized that not all communities will experience exactly the same impact, the consequence this project is focused on reducing is motor vehicle crashes.

Motor Vehicle Crashes

One of the major consequences of drinking alcohol is motor vehicle crashes resulting in injury and death. Drinking and driving have significant negative consequences for Montana's population. Your task will be to use the motor vehicle crash information for your community, rate the data and compare it with the state data using Workbook Part 1 - Tables 2 through 4.

QUESTION 1 Motor Vehicle Crashes

Based on Tables 2 through 4 and any other local data, how do alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in your community compare to alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Since 2008 Fallon County has had few vehicle crashes with the most crashes reported in 2009. There was 0 alcohol related crashes with fatalities during 2008 – 2012. Utilizing a survey to individuals under the age of 21, 64% indicated they knew someone that has been killed in or injured in an alcohol crash or other incident.

These individuals shared it is common for youth and others to travel to surrounding counties and states for entertainment purposes including consumption of alcohol.

Underage Drinking and Driving

QUESTION 2 Underage Drinking and Driving

Based on Tables 5 through 7 and your community's own local data, how does underage drinking and driving in your community compare to drinking and driving across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

The data indicates Fallon County has a bigger problem with students drinking and driving the Montana data (the county percentage in 2008 was 16.9% compared to the state percentage of 14.1%. Then in 2010 the county percentage 15.6% compared to the state percentage of 9.8%. Then in 2012 the county percentage of 21.6% compared to the state percentage of 9.3%, Over the last four years the percentage has been dropping for the state). In some years and grades the percentage was doubled. The 10th grade is showing to be a high risk area with 2012 reporting 4 times higher than the state.

According to a survey conducted only 11% indicated they had consumed alcohol and then driven a motor vehicle. The survey results are not compatible to the PNA results with a possible cause

being once an individual has been charged with a minor in possession, they become more reluctant with admission on the survey opposed to completing the PNA.

High School Students Riding in Car Driving by Someone Who Has Been Drinking

QUESTION 3 High School Students riding in a Car Driven by Someone Who Has Been Drinking

Based on Tables 8 through 10 and your community's own local data, how does high school students riding in a car driven by someone who has been drinking in your community compare students riding in a car driven by someone who has been drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

The county results by the PNA show that in 2010 they recorded higher than the State data for grades 8-12 (county at 32.6% and state at 28.3%) and also in 2012 they were higher for grades 8-12 (county at 28.5 % and state at 25.3%), except for 12th grade (county at 25% and state at 25.9%). Although showing at a higher rate the difference is a small amount. These results appear similar to the survey conducted with underage drinkers for 2013 YRBS where (24.5%) answered yes to the question, "have you consumed alcohol and then ridden in a motor vehicle with someone that was drinking". This is a decrease from 2007 data showing (32.9%).

Final Consequence Question

QUESTION 4

Based on all of the consequence data analyzed here and your answers to Questions 1 through 3, how is motor vehicle crashes, underage drinking and driving, and high school students riding in vehicles driven by driver who had been drinking impacting your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Based on the MT data provided, Fallon County has not had any alcohol related fatalities in 2008-2012. The survey results indicate individuals are participating in risky behavior by drinking and driving or choosing to ride with someone else that has been drinking and driving. Unfortunately statistics in the MT data indicate a high number of alcohol related crashes including fatalities, so with a continuation of risky behaviors the county will be affected by alcohol related crash/es or fatalities.

CONSUMPTION – PART 3

This section looks at consumption data and will help you identify which alcohol-related consumption problems are greatest in your community. Consumption data includes binge drinking, underage drinking and driving, and high school students riding in cars driven by someone drinking. While it is recognized that not all communities will experience exactly the same problems the specific focus for the SPF SIG will be binge drinking.

Underage Binge Drinking

QUESTION 5 Underage Binge Drinking

Based on Tables 11 through 14 and your community's own local data, how does underage binge drinking in your community compare to underage binge drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Underage binge drinking in Fallon County is a bigger problem than across the state especially in the 10th grade.

Survey results show 78% of participants consume 5 or more alcoholic beverages in one setting.

In 2008 the county percentage of 18.8% compared to the state percentage of 24.5%. In 2010 the county percentage of 32.3% compared to the state percentage of 21.4%. In 2012 the county percentage of 25% and state percentage 21.2%.

Adult Binge Drinking

QUESTION 6 Adult Binge Drinking

Based on Tables 15 and 16 and your community's own local data, how does adult binge drinking in your community compare to adult binge drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Below are the percentage of Responders 18 and older binge drinking in past 30 days for all races from state data by year. The following are state totals as there was no county level data for comparison.

2008	17.7%
2009	17.3%
2010	17%
2011	20.8%
2012	21.8%

Underage Drinking (30 Day Use for Alcohol)

QUESTION 7 Underage Drinking Based on Tables 17 through 19 and your community's own local data, how does underage drinking in your community compare to underage drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Fallon County averages higher in comparison to the state's data using the 2008-2012 PNA. Since 2008 the 10th grade has almost doubled with students drinking in the past 30 days.

The MIP survey indicates a high percentage of underage are consuming alcohol within 30 days of use, either by often occurrences or binge drinking.

In 2008, the county percentage of 25.9% compared to the state percentage of 38.4%. In 2010 the county percentage of 40.3% compared to the state percentage of 35%. In 2012 the county percentage of 38.2% compared to the state percentage of 35.1%.

Prescription Drug Abuse by Youth (30 Day Use)

QUESTION 8 Prescription Drug Abuse

Based on Tables 20 and 22 and your community's own local data, how does the data about prescription drug abuse by youth in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

The prescription drug abuse problem in Fallon County is extremely higher than the rest of the state according to the 2008-2012 PNA report.

This is of great concern as referencing to the law enforcement interview, prescription drug abuse is recognized as a problem yet it is documented as illegal drug convictions. The medical nurse shared she believes there is a large abuse problem although the county does not have the resources to address it.

Final Consumption Question

QUESTION 9

Based on all of the consumption data analyzed here and your answers to Questions 5 through 8, how are underage drinking, binge drinking, and prescription drug abuse impacting your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Underage drinking, alcohol and prescription drug abuse is a problem for Fallon County as data shows the numbers being higher than MT numbers. Law enforcement indicated 60-75% of the communities problems are alcohol related and numerous alcohol related offenses go undetected. It has been shared the county lacks in resources and man power.

RISK FACTORS - PART 3

Perception of Parental Disapproval/Attitude

QUESTION 10 Parental Attitudes and Disapproval

Based on Table 23 and your community's own local data, how does the data about parental attitudes and disapproval towards alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

In 2008 the county percentage of 82.8% compared to the state percentage of 80.3%. In 2010 the county percentage of 74% compared to the state percentage of 81.8%. In 2012 the county percentage of 75.2% compared to the state percentage of 81.8%.

Perception of Peer Disapproval/Attitude

QUESTION 11 Peer Attitudes and Disapproval

Based on Table 24 and your community's own local data, how does the data about peer attitudes and disapproval towards alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

In 2008 the county percentage of 58.7% compared to the state percentage of 55.8%. In 2010 the county percentage of 61.1% compared to the state percentage 64.4%. In 2012 the county

percentage of 47.4% compared to the state percentage of 66.7%. Peer disapproval has decreased compared to the state average which has increased.

Perceived Risk/Harm of Use

QUESTION 12 Perceived Risk/Harm of Use

Based on Tables 26 through 30 and your community's own local data, how does the data about perceived risk/harm of use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Percentage of students who believe it is wrong to drink alcohol for all races. (2008-2012 PNA)

In 2008 the county percentage of 61.9% compared to the state percentage of 87.9%. In 2010 the county percentage 58.9% compared to the state percentage of 67.6%. In 2012 the county percentage of 59.9% compared to the state percentage of 71.6%.

Percentage of students who believe it is cool to drink alcohol regularly for all races (2008-2012 PNA)

In 2008 the county percentage of 27.9% compared to the state percentage of 27.9%. In 2010 the county percentage of 28.9% compared to the state percentage of 25.4%. In 2012 the county percentage of 21.8% compared to the state percentage of 23.5%.

Percentage of students who perceive the risk of harm if having 1-2 alcoholic drinks every day for all races. (2008-2012 PNA)

In 2008 the county percentage of 69.3% compared to the state percentage of 61.2%. In 2010 percentage of 60.5% compared to the state percentage of 64.4%. In 2012 the county percentage of 60.3% compared to the state percentage 64.4%.

Percentage of students who perceive the risk of harm if having 5+ alcoholic drinks every day for all races. (2008-2012 PNA)

In 2008 the county percentage of 77% compared to the state percentage of 73.9%. In 2010 the county percentage of 66.8% compared to the state percentage of 75.9%. In 2012 the county percentage of 79.6% compared to the state percentage of 76%.

Percentage of students who perceive neighbors think it's wrong for students to drink alcohol for all races (2008-2012 PNA)

In 2008 the county percentage of 65.7% compared to the state percentage of 71.9%. In 2010 the county percentage 64.9% compared to the state percentage of 67.6%. In 2012 the county percentage of 56.1% compared to the state percentage of 69.9%.

Family Communication around Alcohol/Drug Use

QUESTION 13 Family Communications around Alcohol/Drug Use

Based on Table 25 and your community's own local data, how does the data about family communication around alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Percentage of students who have talked with a parent of the dangers of alcohol and drug use during past 12 months for all races. (2008-2012 PNA)

In 2008 the county percentage of 40.2% compared to the state percentage of 62.1%. In 2010 the county percentage of 43.7% compared to the state percentage of 59.8%. In 2012 the county percentage of 87.5% compared to the state percentage of 61%.

Alcohol Use is Causing Problems in Areas of Financial, Legal, Emotional, etc.

QUESTION 14 Alcohol is Causing Problems in Areas related to Financial, Legal, Emotional, etc.

Based on Table 31 and your community's own local data, how does the data about problems related to financial, legal, emotional, etc., around alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

There is not much data provided for grades 8-10, although the 12th grade in 2010 and 2012 indicate a higher percentage believing alcohol is causing problems (county at 14.3% and state at 10.1%).

12th grade students will often be 18 and possible that they are more accountable for all their own financial and legal obligations.

Final Risk Factors Question

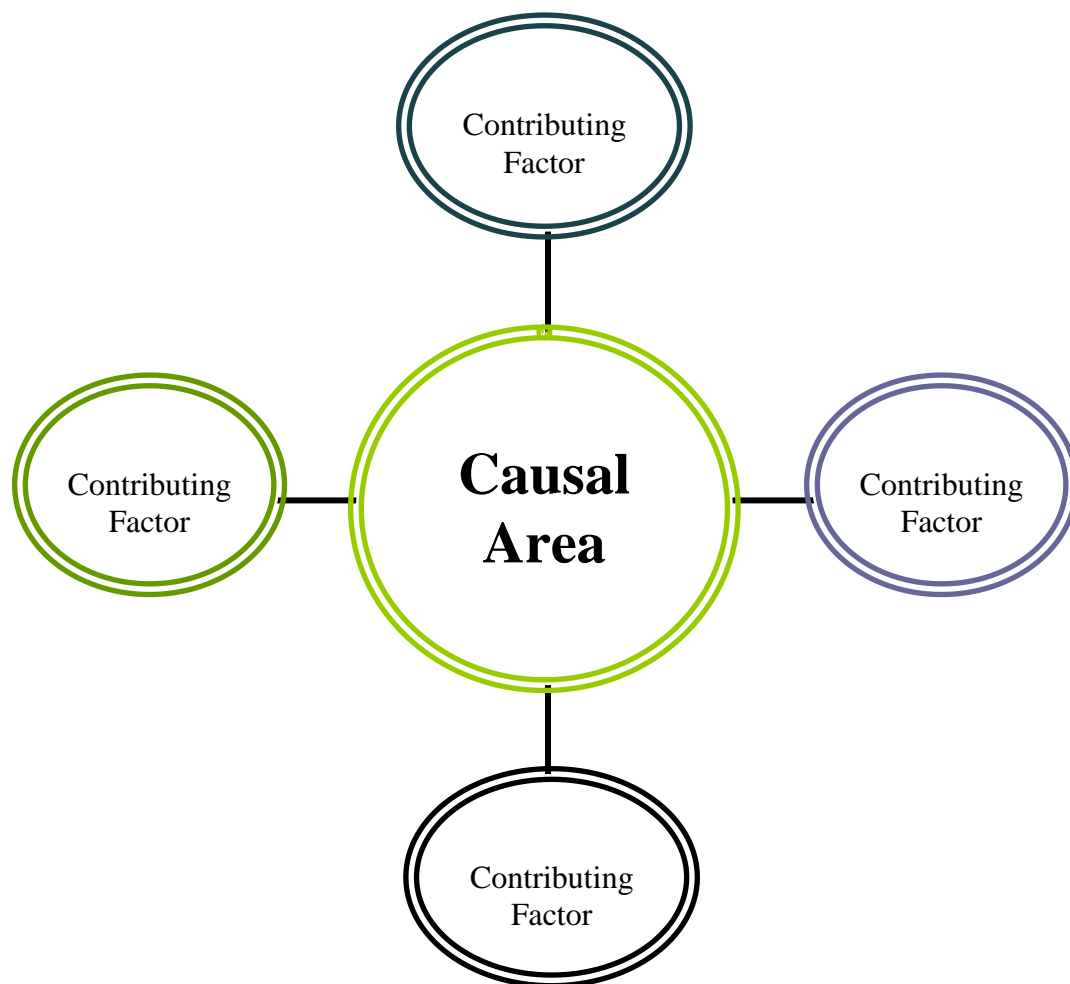
QUESTION 15

Based on the risk data collected in questions 10 through 14, how is your community affected by the risk factors outlined above? Explain the rationale for your response.

Alcohol is being abused in Fallon County with students indicating it is not wrong to drink alcohol. Parents and youth are beginning to discuss the dangers although the years prior to 2012 show little to support family communication.

The data given, proves that it shows risk factors for parent, peer disapproval along with students in Fallon County are below the state percentage for students who know it's wrong to drink alcohol illegally also along with kids that think it's cool to drink alcohol. 79.6% of students polled know that it's harmful to drink 5+ alcoholic beverages. 60.3% believe that having 5+ alcoholic drinks are alright.

Causal Areas



Task Two:
Gather Data on Four Causal Areas

RETAIL AVAILABILITY – PART 3

Compliance Checks

The selling of alcohol to minors or to individuals who are intoxicated can contribute to the misuse of alcohol in your community. One measure of this is the failure of compliance checks by retail outlets. Collect the following data for your community. If compliance checks are conducted by more than one agency, it will be necessary to collect data from multiple law agencies in your community (Sheriff, Deputy, City Police, Tribal Law Enforcement, and Highway Patrol). In some counties, the DUI Task Force may have compliance check data available.

QUESTION 16 Compliance Checks

Based on local data, does the failure percent seem to be rising or staying the same. Discuss the impact this may be having on your community.

Fallon County has no recorded compliance checks for 2008-2012.

This could be a factor in law enforcement stating accessibility is contributing to the problem with alcohol.

QUESTION 17 Compliance Checks

If your community does not do compliance checks, does them infrequently, or if residents have no knowledge of the results of compliance checks, how might this affect binge drinking and drinking & driving in your community? Please the rationale for your response.

Because of funding and lack of man power compliance checks are not being done in Fallon County. All servers and sellers are mandated to be certified with a responsible alcohol sales and service training although without the compliance checks it is unclear if they are following the guidelines and laws.

Being a rural community, many sellers and servers will have an idea if someone is underage through knowing community residents. This method however does not ensure accountability and can lead to accessibility of alcohol. Alcohol access for underage has the potential of resulting in binge drinking and driving.

Alcohol Seller/Server Training

QUESTION 18 Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Training

Discuss the trends shown in local data. How does the number of Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Trainings and number of people trained vary over time? Is this trend consistent with the relative growth rate of alcohol licenses and the turn-over rate of alcohol servers in your community? Discuss the implications of this trend for binge drinking and drinking and driving in our community.

With the state legislation mandating training in 2011 to all sellers and servers, Fallon County received a largely attended training for certification and continues to have trainings at least twice a year.

Many businesses in Fallon County are family owned and there is little turn around. Other businesses are able to maintain certified employees with the trainings being offered and also online availability.

QUESTION 19 Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Training

If you community does not hold RBSS trainings, how might this affect binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

Trainings are held in the community.

Retail Availability Questions

QUESTION 20

Based on information gathered about liquor licenses Workbook Part 1 - Table 32, alcohol compliance checks, Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Trainings and other local data, what are there retail-availability problems that might contribute to binge drinking and drinking and driving and their consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Fallon County has 7 licensed establishments for selling alcohol for a rate of 231.48 compared to the state rate of 231.85. Some of these establishments are also restaurants that allow underage drinking for eating. This could contribute to underage accessibility to alcohol although the establishments are certified there is no compliance checks documented to indicate accountability.

QUESTION 21

Based on the above considerations, to what degree do you believe retail availability is impacting the binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact											Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Without compliance checks and manpower to control alcohol offenses it is difficult to control the impact of binge drinking and driving. The small community and sellers and servers aware of community members does help although it is not a viable prevention to binge drinking and driving.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE – PART 3

QUESTION 22 Conviction Rates

Based on local data, discuss the impact the conviction rate may be having on your community.

The courts in Fallon county do not record any data on conviction rates. Therefore no data available.

QUESTION 23

Based on local data, identify any specific type of crime that has a conviction or dismissal rate noticeably different than others.

The courts in Fallon county do not record any data on conviction rates. Therefore no data available.

Key Informant Interviews with Law Enforcement

As part of this environmental assessment you will need to conduct interviews of key law enforcement officers. If your jurisdiction is served by both a police department and a sheriff's department you are encouraged to do an interview with both the Chief of Police and the Sheriff but consider what interviews would be the most appropriate and informative for your community. Other law enforcement to consider includes Tribal Law Enforcement, Highway Patrol, Code Enforcement, Fish and Game or Forest Service.

QUESTION 24 Key Law Enforcement Interviews

Based on your interviews with law enforcement officers others on this topic, what efforts are your law enforcement agencies pursuing to address binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

Based on the interview the law enforcement indicated they have a presence in the local alcohol establishments and also provide education in the schools about alcohol and drug issues. Law enforcement indicated the criminal justice system is helpful through prosecution although resources are few.

QUESTION 25 Key Law Enforcement Interviews

Based on your interviews with law enforcement officers others on this topic, what efforts are your law enforcement agencies NOT pursuing to address binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community? What appears to be the primary reasons they are not pursuing identified efforts?

The law enforcement does not have the resources to conduct compliance checks or safety check points which would help reduce binge drinking and drinking and driving.

Use of Local Ordinances

QUESTION 26 Use of Local Ordinances

Based on local data, discuss the application or enforcement of each ordinance that exists in your community. Is the ordinance applied consistently? Is use of the ordinance visible to the community? Does law enforcement view it as a useful tool in addressing alcohol-related problems?

The major ordinances enforced are hours and days of sale and public disturbances. According to law enforcement, these are consistently enforced. However the community support for open container is very low.

QUESTION 27 Use of Local Ordinances

Are there ordinances which do not exist in your community but which may be especially effective in addressing your binge drinking or drinking and driving in your community? If so, which ones, and why?

Yes. Warning signs and labels, compliance checks, social host liability, safety checks, sponsorship and drink specials/happy hours.

Compliance checks are needed for accountability of sellers and servers. Social host liability would be beneficial for the adults/parents thinking supervised alcohol parties are okay. Safety checks would be an avenue for decreasing the possibilities of drinking and driving. Sponsorship would keep the alcohol advertisements away from youth visibility and drink specials/happy hours would combat the mentality of binge drinking because of cost break.

Other Local Data: Criminal Justice

Feel free to consider other local data that will help you better understand how and to what extent criminal justice issues in your community may contribute to binge drinking and its consequences in your community. For example, you may have information on a local DUI Taskforce that exists and its activity level. You may be able to assess information from your local drug courts. If you have other local data, describe the results here.

Criminal Justice Questions

QUESTION 28

Based on information gathered from alcohol conviction rates, use of local ordinances, key law enforcement interviews and other local data, how might the local criminal justice system be contributing to binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Provide the rationale for your response.

Conviction rates were unable to be obtained. With this, lack of local ordinances and low enforcement of current ordinances, this may contribute to binge drinking in the community by providing an environment of acceptance.

QUESTION 29

Based on the considerations in Question 21, to what degree do you believe the concerns around criminal justice are contributing to binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Provide the rationale for your response.

No impact

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Major impact

There are little resources to help law enforcement, there are few ordinances and without the conviction rates. It is easy to conclude, there are low to no consequences for community members that choose to binge drink. Therefore, the impact is high.

SOCIAL AVAILABILITY – PART 3

Social availability includes the obtaining of alcohol from friends, associates and family members, but it also refers to the availability of alcohol at gatherings such as parties and other social events where the alcohol is provided as part of the event.

QUESTION 30 Prevention Needs Assessment

Based on Tables 35 and 36, how does student perception of being caught for drinking in your community compare to the perception across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Fallon County showed larger percentage of students thinking they would get caught by parents (62.6%) than law enforcement (28.2%) in 2008 . These are both higher than the state average of 50.4% by parents and 23.2% of law enforcement. By 2012, the county was still higher than the state of Montana (59.3% versus 52.1% respectively) for being caught by their parents, however the county was even with the state when it came to being caught by police (roughly 26% for both)

It is encouraging to note students are aware that they could get caught if their choice is to drink alcohol.

The higher percentage could conclude students are witnessing consequences of alcohol consumption and realize they could get caught.

It appears to be that rates for getting caught are better in Fallon County than the state.

Social Availability Questions

QUESTION 31

Based on information gathered from law enforcement interviews, public opinion surveys, the Prevention Needs Assessment, and other local data what are the concerns around social availability that might contribute to binge drinking, drinking and driving, and respective consequences in your community? Provide the rationale for your response.

The public survey shows over half the participants believe it is difficult for youth to access alcohol in the community. The MIP survey indicates youth are accessing alcohol.

Parents will allow underage drinking under supervision with the idea if they take the keys the underage drinkers will be safe from harm.

According to law enforcement, roughly 50-60% of offenses in Fallon County are alcohol related and the problem is accessablity. With the small law enforcement presence, there is low perception of underage youth being caught drinking alcohol. This also contributes to secondary selling by people that are of age. These factors together could lead to binge drinking and drinking and driving.

QUESTION 32

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe social availability is impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Provide the rationale for your response.

No impact										Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Although there is little information about social availability it's still contributes to the local problem by allowing of age adults to purchase alcohol for underage youth with low perception of being caught. The appearance is that neither person will be caught, which leads to an increase in binge drinking. This has a high impact on the community, although there is not a lot of data to support this. Most information was obtained from local interviews.

PROMOTION – PART 3

Promotion refers to attempts by alcohol retailers and the alcohol industry to increase demand through the marketing of their products. Once again, this will require some original data collection to acquire a sense of the depth and potential impact of various marketing tactics surrounding alcohol in your community.

Advertising

QUESTION 33 Advertising

Based on the data you collected regarding the level of advertising in local print media within your community, advertising via signage on buildings within your community and advertising via sponsorship of local events, is the overall level of alcohol advertising in your community excessive? Provide the rationale for your response.

Advertisement is not excessive as the local media has few alcohol advertisements or articles. Local fair and rodeos will have alcohol sponsorship although the majority of community events do not include alcohol so are not sponsored by alcohol vendors. The building signage will include open and closed signs, signs saying “WE ID” and neon signs provided by alcohol distributors. The buildings were the most saturated with alcohol advertising with 32% of buildings with advertisements.

QUESTION 34 Advertising

Based on the data collected regarding the level of advertising in local print media within your community, advertising via signage on buildings within your community and advertising via sponsorship of local events, how might the magnitude of alcohol advertising in your community be impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences?

The local newspaper does very little with alcohol advertisements or publications for the time requested. The other newspaper generally viewed is the Billings Gazette. Alcohol advertising is not excessive in Fallon County so the impact does not have as much effect on binge drinking and drinking and driving.

With the increased number of articles and ads around the holidays and special events, it can give the perception that one must drink alcohol in excess to have a good time. Special events where alcohol is readily available, increases the drinking and driving rate, as people drive home from the public events.

QUESTION 35 Alcohol-Related News Articles

Based on the data collected regarding the number of news articles in contrast to the amount of advertising in local print media within your community, how do you think alcohol use is being portrayed? How do you think this is impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

With the increased number of articles and ads around the holidays and special events, it can give the perception that one must drink alcohol in excess to have a good time. Special events where alcohol is readily available, increases the drinking and driving rate, as people drive home from the public events.

Promotion Questions

QUESTION 36

Based on information gathered from sponsorships, advertising and other local data, what are the concerns around promotion that might contribute to binge drinking and drinking and driving and the associated consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Although there are few alcohol sponsorships of local events, there is alcohol readily available at these events. This again contributes to binge drinking and drinking and driving because community members will drink in excess at these events, as there are no limits on the amount of alcohol sold. After they binge drink, they are more likely to drive home, leading to an increase in drinking and driving.

Also, with many of these community events being family events, the younger children and underage youth see the older adults modeling this behavior, leading to inter-generational acceptance of this risky activity.

QUESTION 37

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe promotion is impacting binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an “X” on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Major impact

Promotion of alcohol is ranked lower, due to the relative low number of ads, articles and promotions. Although these still occur, this is seen as less of a problem than the other factors.

SCHOOL POLICIES – PART 3**QUESTION 38**

Based on information gathered from your school districts, what are the concerns around how those policies contribute to either the underage substance use or reduce underage substance abuse and the associated consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

School policy is there is a no tolerance to drug and alcohol on the school premises. They do have a drug dog visit the school about 3 times per year. The school does have the capacity to provide alcohol, tobacco, and drug testing although have never felt the need to do so.

They do provide information of the effects of drug and alcohol through the health classes and do not have a parent component to support their efforts.

The school provides students with a handbook addressing alcohol, tobacco and other drug consequences and require a signature to indicate students understand all policies. According to the school policy, these offenses are all enforced equally. Whether they actually are enforced equally is unknown, due to no school officials being available to interview.

QUESTION 39

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe your school district's policies and programs in your community are impacting binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact

0

1

2

3

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7

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9

10

Major impact

Although the school appears to have a comprehensive policy, more information needs to be obtained to determine whether it is effective.

MEDICAL FIELD INFORMATION – PART 3

QUESTION 40

Based on information gathered from local hospitals, pharmacies, and prescribers, what are the concerns around prescription drug abuse in your area? Explain the rationale for your response.

The biggest concern around prescription drug abuse is limited resources for the community. Law Enforcement does do prescription drug take back programs, however not on a consistent basis. The perceived biggest problem occurs with the abuse of pain killers. The hospital does utilize the drug registry program. Problems indicated are multi-faceted due to the diverse population of transients and pipe line workers.

QUESTION 41

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe the medical field data you collect is impacting prescription drug abuse and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact

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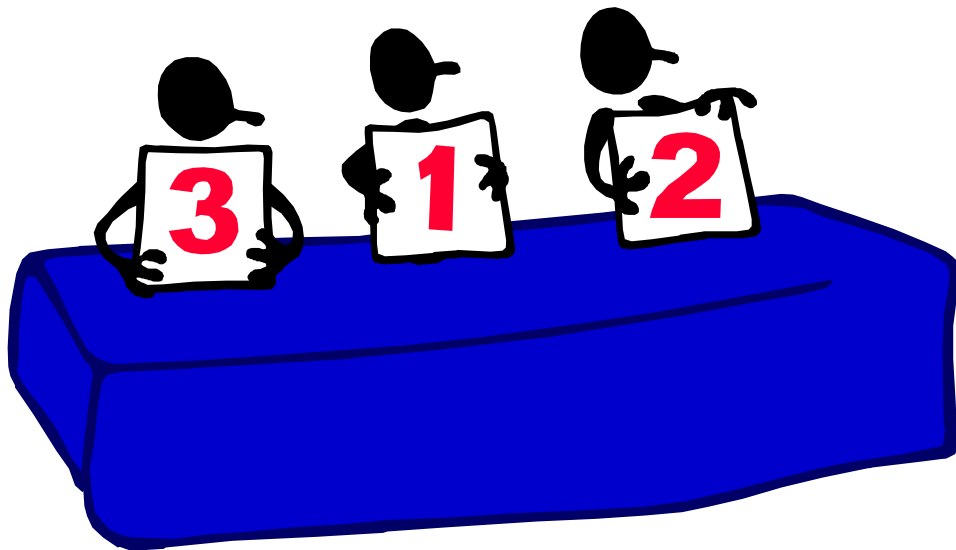
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Major impact

The interview results are the Baker medical Center is aware of the prescription drug abuse problem and is using resources available to help in their prevention efforts. The resources are limited and this is believed to be a cause to some of the continued abuse. There little community perception of prescription drug problems, due mostly to unawareness of the drug abuse problem.

Prioritization



Task Three:
Rank the Four Causal Areas from the Greatest Contributor to Your Community's Problems to the Smallest Contributor

Prioritizing

The next stage involves prioritizing the causal areas. The first step is achieved by placing the appropriate scores from Questions 14, 22, 25, and 29 next to its related causal area. Based on the scores, rank each causal area with 1 being the highest priority and 4 the lowest. In the case of a tie, decide which area is of higher priority for your community in relation to binge drinking, drinking and driving, and motor vehicle crashes. After having completed the ranking, explain the rationale for your rankings on the next page.

The prioritization will be the basis of for determining which combination of environmental prevention policies, practices and programs are strategically best for your community.

Score	Rank	Causal Area
8	2	Retail Availability
9	1	Criminal Justice
7	3	Social Availability
4	4	Promotion

QUESTION 42

Provide the rationale for your rankings of the causal factors.

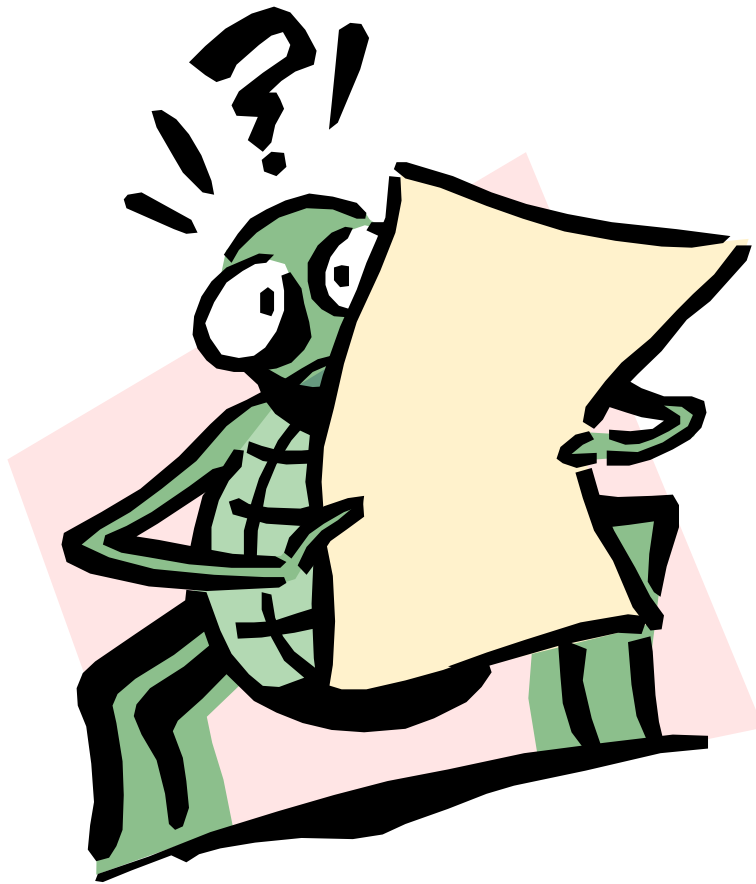
The criminal justice system was ranked as the number one problem, due to low law enforcement resources, and data unavailable to be obtained on conviction rates. There are also a low number of alcohol-related ordinances, and the ones that are in place, are not fully enforced. With a low amount of law enforcement, ordinances and no conviction data available, this leads to a social acceptance of alcohol, where community members do not think they will be caught if they violate the law.

Retail Availability was ranked second, as there are few compliance checks done for underage sales, or for intoxicated patrons. Law Enforcement expressed an interest in conducting the checks, but could not due to lack of resources. Also, there are consistent retailer trainings conducted, more emphasis needs to be placed on retailers being held accountable for their actions while serving alcohol to patrons.

Social Availability was ranked next, because Fallon County has a higher rate than the State for perception of being caught by both parents and law enforcement. The numbers have slightly decreased over the past 4 years, so some work needs to be done to maintain this higher average.

Promotion was ranked last, as it is seen as having the lowest impact on the binge drinking and drinking and driving rates. There are few local events that are sponsored by alcohol, and a relatively low amount of articles and ads. Some work could be done in this area, since more alcohol ads are placed in the newspaper around the holidays.

Final Question



Task Five:
Determine What Combination of Causal Areas
Your Community should Target

Your Final Conclusions

Now that you have considered the data surrounding your community's alcohol problems, as well as each causal area for these problems, you need to decide what to do. This decision will ultimately be part of your community's Prevention Plan and lead to very specific environmental evidence-based strategies for you to implement. For now, think about your data and especially your final rankings on page 66 as well as your resource assessment on page 69. Also, mull over the possible connections among the four causal areas. Would it be possible to target social availability without also targeting criminal justice/law enforcement? Will changes in retail availability necessarily require changes in the enforcement of policy? Now answer the following question.

Final Needs Assessment Question

QUESTION 43

It is very unlikely that your community can or needs to address every causal area to impact existing binge drinking and drinking and driving problems. What combination of causal areas is most likely to produce changes in the environment which currently exists within your community? What specific causal factors will you target and why?

Although ranked as third, a lot of work could be done around social availability around different events. There can be policies related to alcohol sales at events and designated areas for alcohol sales to reduce youth access to alcohol. More law enforcement presence would also increase perception of being caught, if they did patrols of abandoned areas that are known for underage youth to hang out and drink alcohol, and had a stronger presence at events where alcohol was easily available to youth. Also, a lot of work can be done with parents, in educating them on the definition and dangers of binge drinking. This can be done through media campaigns, town hall meetings, and education flyers sent home through the school.

Criminal Justice can also be focused on, with increased communication and efforts with law enforcement. This will include coalition building, education of best practices for prevention of underage drinking, drinking and driving and prescription drug abuse.